

Saturday Morning, Nov. 25, 1865.

Restoration.

The Washington correspondent of the New York World, says that a bill has been drawn up in Washington, for presentation to Congress on the first day of the session, proposing a new scheme of restoration. It provides for the appointment by the President of a Governor for each State lately in rebellion. The Governor so appointed is to have the power of the appointment of all executive and judicial officers within the State, according to the laws of the State in force at the time of his entering into office, except such laws or enactments as may have been passed by a Legislature recognizing, and co-operating with, the so-called Confederate Government after the passage of the ordinance of secession in such State. The Governor is further authorized to organize courts in accordance with the said laws of the State. All of his proclamations are to have the same force as the laws. He is to open a registry, where all qualified voters can be registered on taking a stringent oath of allegiance. They are then to elect legislators, who are to prepare a constitution, on which Congress is to decide. If adopted by Congress, all military restriction on said State is to be abandoned.

The World is not a Radical journal, but, on the contrary, supports the President's policy of reconstruction. If the above report of its correspondent be true, then, indeed, will the Southern States be reduced to the condition of mere territories. The Southern States (South Carolina being among the foremost) have accepted the conditions indicated by President Johnson as necessary to their restoration, and we hope, therefore, that the above programme does not receive the sanction of his administration, but is merely the speculations of a sensational newspaper writer.

The Currency—National Debt.

The premium at which gold now sells for the currency of the country is, as a contemporary remarks, attributable, in a great degree, to an idle doubt on the part of the masses of the people that the national debt will be repudiated and never paid. This doubt is encouraged by designing and artful men who know better, but who anticipate the realization of immense fortunes, by speculating on the currency and imposing on the ignorant whose fears the country to pay the national debt is beyond any doubt, and that in comparatively a brief period, when we consider how European Governments have paid theirs. If peace prevails, and the nation is involved in the foreign war—it will not be, we are sure, in a domestic one—ten years will not expire before the debt will cease to be onerous upon the people. Wealth, population and resources, not yet, but daily being developed, will insure this. There is no such country in the world, and it can endure burthens no other nation can. We look upon the efforts being made to impair confidence in the national currency as wicked in the extreme. The intelligence of the people, we trust, will save them from being further imposed upon by those who propagate the idea that the nation's debt will not be paid—thus causing the depreciation of the national currency, and raising the value of every commercial and agricultural commodity.

There is at this time a gentleman from the South-west stopping at the Charleston Hotel, who informs the News that he has made an arrangement at the North for the cultivation of 1,000 acres of cotton land by fifty Swedish laborers. He says that this plan is being largely adopted in Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi and Arkansas. He also says that Northern capitalists are readily advancing capital for the purpose of planting on shares; that societies are formed that furnish labor for a commission, and that the effect has already been to advance lands that four months ago could have been easily bought for \$20, to \$60 an acre.

Telegrams have been received by the President, Gen. Fisk and the Freedmen's Bureau, signed by seven or eight of the leading influential men of Tennessee, which remonstrate against the anticipated removal of a supervising officer of the above Bureau, now on duty in that State, and the appointment of a civilian of the State instead. The telegrams in question admit the entire equity of the freedmen's system as at present administered in Tennessee, and desire that no change be made. Another communication has been received by the Bureau from a prominent citizen of the South, which warmly expresses the belief that the labor system of the South, as now regulated and directed, has been the only safeguard from complete worthlessness of negro labor by reason of the sudden relaxation of discipline and withdrawal of absolute authority to coerce industry among the blacks.

The Freedmen.

Major-General Howard, Superintendent of the Freedmen's Bureau, returned to Washington on Saturday from his tour of inspection through the Southern States, under instructions from the President, having visited all the States lately in rebellion except Texas and Arkansas. On the whole he speaks favorably of the condition of affairs throughout the South. In some places the condition of freedmen is such that the Bureau might be abolished, while in other sections he regards it as necessary to continue its operations. He will make a report forthwith to the President.

General Howard had a protracted interview on Saturday, with the President and Secretary of War. He will lay before the President in a few days his observations in the shape of a report, after which the President will immediately take up and dispose of the question of turning over to the original owners the property now in possession of the negroes of the South.

The Bureau undoubtedly has been of great service in some sections of the South, but we trust that after the 1st of January next, matters will be so arranged that its operations can be safely dispensed with.

The Career of the Shenandoah.

LIST OF VESSELS DESTROYED BY THE PIRATE. The pirate Shenandoah has at last arrived home, having been absent since the 8th of October, 1864, during which time she has been around the world, sinking, burning, destroying and bonding American vessels. Among her last acts was the destruction of our North-western coast whaling fleet.

The Sea King was built at Glasgow, in October, 1863, and was registered as the property of William Wallace, banker, of London, and others—her registered tonnage being seven hundred and ninety tons, her combined power being two hundred horse, her frame work iron and wood planking. On the 20th September, 1864, she was transferred by bill of sale to Richard Wright, ship owner, of Liverpool, who was a very near connection of the rebel financial agent in that town. On the 30th September, P. L. Corbett was endorsed as master, and on the 7th October, Richard Wright executed a certificate of sale to Peter Luther Corbett, the master, empowering him to sell the Sea King at any port out of the United Kingdom, for not less than £45,000, within six months from date of certificate. She was then entered and cleared in ballast as an ordinary merchant vessel at London for Bombay.

In the meantime, another vessel called the Laurel, and owned by Henry Lafone, of Liverpool, was taking on board all the necessary armament, stores, etc., several rebel officers and a large number of men. On the same day that the Sea King sailed from London for Bombay, the Laurel sailed from Liverpool for Nassau. The two vessels met at Madeira, and there, within Portuguese waters, the armament and men were speedily transferred from the Laurel to the Sea King, both vessels being still under the British flag. The Sea King was then renamed Shenandoah, hoisted the rebel flag, and set forth on her piratical cruise. Her armament consisted of six guns, viz: four 68-pounders and two 32-pounders, with a full crew of British sailors. The first we heard of her after she left Madeira, was that she had destroyed a few vessels in the neighborhood of the Island of St. Helena. Her next performance was to double the Cape of Good Hope and cruise around in the Bay of Bengal and the Straits of Sunda. She next made her appearance in the port of Melbourne, Australia, and was coaled, provisioned, and received a reinforcement of men, strictly in accordance with British neutrality. After remaining there for some time she started anew on her career of devastation. The next we hear of the pirate is that she is in the Arctic Ocean, capturing, destroying, and bonding the vessels composing our whaling fleet. From the beginning of April to the end of June she destroyed and bonded twenty-nine vessels, thus entirely breaking up the whaling season in that quarter. We append a list of vessels destroyed or bonded by the pirate in the Arctic:

Vessels.	Belonging to.	Date of cap.
Bark Ed. Carey.	San Francisco.	April 1.
Bark Harvest.	Honolulu.	April 1.
Bark Pearl.	New London.	April 1.
Ship Hector.	New Bedford.	April 1.
Bark Abigail.	New Bedford.	May 27.
Ship Euphrates.	New Bedford.	May 21.
Ship W. Thompson.	New Bedford.	June 22.
Bark Jiah Swift.	New Bedford.	June 23.
Ship S. Thornton.	New Bedford.	June 23.
Bark S. Abigail.	New London.	June 23.
Ship G. Williams.	San Francisco.	June 25.
Bark Nimrod.	New Bedford.	June 25.
Bark Wm. C. Nye.	New Bedford.	June 26.
Bark Catherine.	New Bedford.	June 26.
Bark Gipsy.	New Bedford.	June 26.
Bark Isabella.	New Bedford.	June 27.
Ship Hilman.	New Bedford.	June 27.
Ship J. Howland.	New Bedford.	June 28.
Ship Nassau.	New Bedford.	June 28.
Bark Brunswick.	New Bedford.	June 28.
Bark Waverley.	New Bedford.	June 28.
Bark Martha.	New Bedford.	June 28.
Bark Congress.	New Bedford.	June 28.
Bark Favorite.	Fair Haven.	June 28.
Bark Covington.	Warren.	June 28.
Ship Milo.	New Bedford.	June 29.
Bark Gen. Pike.	New Bedford.	June 22.
Bark Lile.	New Bedford.	June 27.
Bark Jas. Maury.	New Bedford.	June 23.

[Naval Reporter.]

Advices from New Orleans, of the 5th, state that there is unusual activity among military circles in that city. Since the reception of the recent despatches from the Rio Grande, mysterious orders have been issued and the sale of boats prohibited, and those on hand are being placed on a war footing. The sale of all transportation and supplies has ceased. The 1st, 4th, and 6th regiments of cavalry have been ordered to embark for Indianola, and report for duty at San Antonio, to General Gerritt. The dismounted colored cavalry at New Orleans are also destined for the same place. General Forsythe, General Sheridan's chief of staff, has gone to Brazos.

Cause of War Against England—A Rod in Pickle for Her and France.

We publish to-day some new and very important disclosures relative to the complicity of British officials in the departure of the rebel corsair Alabama from British waters on her errand of piracy and devastation against American commerce. From these developments—and as they are based upon official data furnished by governmental authority we must place confidence in their reliability—one hitherto controverted point is made clear—that is, the Government of Great Britain is shown to be entirely responsible for the departure of the vessel in question; and, as that responsibility involves a perfected case of violation of neutrality, the power that sanctioned or connived at it must be held for indemnification, even to the extremity of war.

We now have a cause for war with England which we can make use of at any time. We hold the wage of battle, which we can throw down whenever it suits us best to do so. Besides this clear case which is made out against England on authority furnished by herself, we have also other causes of complaint which can be urged against her when we deem proper; or we can reciprocate by giving her like for like, tit for tat. As she recognized the Slave States as belligerents during the rebellion, so can we turn the tables against her by recognizing the Fenians as belligerents; and as she winked at the equipment and departure from British waters of the Alabama as a rebel cruiser, so can we wink at the departure from the waters of the St. Lawrence of a Shenandoah as a Fenian cruiser. England has made the issue, and the United States will meet it triumphantly at the proper time.

It is the same with France, which joined hands with England in recognizing the Slave States as belligerents, as regards Mexico. Between the parties fighting in Mexico the United States Government has recognized but one—the liberals or republicans—as the de facto government of the country. Our Government knows nothing officially of the existence of Maximilian as Emperor of Mexico. Napoleon might as well, for all our Government officially knows to the contrary, have sent a Parisian thief-taker across the Atlantic and placed him with his bayonets and bullets, as to have sent the German prince who now occupies it. Hence, recognizing the republican leader Juarez as the head of the legitimate Government of Mexico, all the United States have to do to get quits with Napoleon for his encouragement of the rebel cause and his defiance of the American doctrine of Monroe, is to recognize the republicans of Mexico as belligerents within the intent and meaning held by both England and France. By that rule privateers can leave our ports to capture and destroy French merchant ships wherever found, under authority of letters of marque issued by the President of Mexico. Why this has not been done already may by some be attributed to the want of pluck on the part of the liberals in Mexico. But this is not the case. It is caused by the lack of pecuniary means. But even now, in a respectable quarter of the city of New York, are responsible financial parties receiving moneys in aid of the liberal cause in Mexico, which may be used either in fitting out privateers or in any other manner calculated to attain the object in view. It may not be many weeks before we hear of Mexican privateers hovering near the French coast, just as we have recently heard of Fenian privateers hovering near the English coast.

But it is not the policy of the United States to quarrel just at this time with any foreign power. We do not want to go to war now. It is our best course to keep quiet for the present. Let us devote ourselves to the labor of reconciling the whole country, to restoring domestic tranquility, to adjusting financial and other important home questions, for a little while.

Meanwhile we can let England and France know that they cannot quarrel with us nor go to war with any other power with impunity. We hold them both by the throat. At a solitary signal, ten lines of a proclamation from the President of the United States, or five lines of a resolution in Congress, we can, without going to war ourselves, make the Atlantic ocean swarm with Mexican and Fenian privateers, that will sweep their commerce from its surface like an East India simoom. All that we require of England and France now is to keep civil and step up to the captain's office and settle. Otherwise we assure them that our causes of quarrel with them will keep, like a barrel of mackerel well salted, until the proper day of reckoning shall arrive.—New York Herald.

The Northern radical press have been commenting pretty freely and abusively on the rumor that Gen. Hampton was elected Governor of South Carolina, and which they, as they do with most rumors, publish as a fact. He was not, nor did he wish to be, and published a card of declination as soon as he found the people of the Palmetto State were going to vote for him. Mr. Orr, one of the best and ablest men in the State, was elected by a small majority. Those impetuous South Carolinians could not restrain their admiration for Wade Hampton, the Murat of the Southern chivalry—with Murat's dash and courage, but with far more head. Certainly, Wade Hampton, as a soldier and as a gentleman, must have challenged the admiration of all, both North and South—he never could have had an enemy. Leaving out Jackson and Lee, and Johnston and Cleburne, we doubt if there was another soldier in the Southern army like him. He was placed late at the head of the Confederate cavalry. As a successor of Marion and Sumter, South Carolina—the United States—may be proud of him; for such courage, such chivalry and nobleness of heart as Wade Hampton has, belongs in common to the country. A faculty for organization, a power of inspiring confidence, a remarkable coolness and nerve in battle, only equalled by some brilliant billiard-player, playing for the championship, mark the most splendid cavalry leader and finest gentleman we ever saw. The Augusta (Georgia) Transcript thus eloquently and truthfully speaks of him, in connection with the report that he had been elected Governor and the abuse of him by the Northern radical press: "Now, as to the fire-eating propensities, &c., of the General, here are the facts: He was amongst the last to sustain or advocate a rupture with the Federal Government, but one of the first to take the field when that fact was accomplished. He was amongst the last to lay down his arms, and one of the first—if not the first—distinguished Southern officer, to speak the word of reconciliation and peace, when the Southern armies and people acknowledged a defeat. This is his record, and a prouder one has no man."—Richmond Times.

LIBRARY FOR NEGROES.—We learn that a library of 2,000 volumes has been purchased by direction of Brigadier-General Hill, commanding this district, for the use of the free colored schools of this city. These schools are under the control of the Freedmen's Bureau, with Mr. Shoemaker as superintendent. The library is appropriated to the exclusive use of the negroes, and remains in the hands of the superintendent. Its cost was \$266, which amount was, we are informed, drawn from "the civil fund of the city of Lynchburg." We do not know the nature of this fund, but presume it was raised by means of fines at the provost marshal's office.

[Lynchburg Republican.]

GENERAL GRANT ON THE MEXICAN QUESTION.—The most important part, perhaps, of General Grant's brief speech on the Mexican question, in New York, last week, was omitted in the published reports. In was one of the few topics on which he allowed himself to speak freely. It is known that the appointment of General Logan to the Mexican mission was made upon Grant's recommendation, and that in private conversation in New York he freely expressed himself in favor of driving the French from Mexico at the point of the bayonet.

LOUISIANA.—A correspondent writing from this State says: The largest estimate of the cotton product of Louisiana for this season which has yet been made, is 25,000 bales, against 620,000 bales in 1860; that of sugar, 8,000 hogheads, against 440,000 in 1860; and 15,000 barrels of molasses, against 100,000 in 1860. Besides these two great articles, Louisiana does not produce as much as she consumes, except, perhaps, of the article of corn, of which there may be a surplus, but not an available one, on account of the want and heavy expenses of transportation.

Hon. George W. Julian, republican, addressed a large audience at Indianapolis, Indiana, on Friday night, taking strong ground for the punishment of rebel leaders, the confiscation of estates of prominent rebels, and their apportionment among loyal Southerners of whatever color, and the extension to the Southern negroes of the right of suffrage.

The minister of an English church, the pews of which bring a rental of £650, announces that he is about to abandon this source of income and make all the seats free. He was converted to the free church system by reading a pamphlet thereon, which has lately attracted much attention in England.

A New Orleans firm, Francis Bonvian & Co., propose to establish a publishing house, from which the productions of native authors may be issued as cheaply and as neatly as can be done at the North. The first book issued will be a new edition of the "History of Louisiana," by Charles Gayarre.

The Richmond Enquirer says a company is organizing with a capital of \$5,000,000, for the purpose of making loans to Southern planters who need capital to recommence operations with. This is a capital idea, and as soon as the loans commence we shall go into the planting business ourselves.

The Louisville Journal says that "the Hon. John Bell, of Tennessee, is about to write a letter to the President of the United States, which will doubtless attract much attention. Mr. Bell's position and motives have been misunderstood, and consequently misrepresented."

The Washington Chronicle says that the excess of the receipts over the expenditures in the Post Office Department for the year ending June 30, 1865, is more than \$850,000. Never before was so favorable an exhibit made in the Department.

A Richmond letter says that the reason of the refusal to restore the property of Hon. Henry A. Wise is that he declines to take the oath.

General Palmer has been indicted by the grand jury of Louisville, for enticing slaves to leave Kentucky.

New England pays an internal revenue of over \$50,000,000 per annum. Massachusetts leading over \$28,789,835.

Local Items.

CASH.—Our terms for subscription, advertising and job work are cash. We hope all parties will bear this in mind.

THE BURNING OF COLUMBIA.—An interesting account of the "Sack and Destruction of the City of Columbia, S. C.," has just been issued, in pamphlet form, from the Phoenix steam power press. Orders can be filled to any extent.

MEETING OF THE LEGISLATURE.—Our Legislators will re-assemble this evening, at 7 o'clock, and "prepare, cut and dry" work for the regular session, which commences on Monday next. The House will hold its sessions in the old chapel, within the College Campus.

MR. C. H. BALDWIN (whose place of business is at the old stand of Allen & Dial, corner Main and Washington streets,) advertises a fine assortment of articles in his line. Amongst the lot, some extra fine butter. Read his advertisement, then, greenbacks in hand, give him a call.

RUMORS.—It was reported on the streets yesterday, that war had been declared against the United States by Great Britain, and that in consequence cotton had declined to twenty cents in New York. Doubtful.

The steamer H. D. Mount, which left New York for Jacksonville, Florida, some three weeks since, is reported to-day to have foundered in the recent hurricane, at sea, with all on board.

We have received from Messrs. Townsend & North a copy of Harper's Monthly for December. They are agents for this publication, as well as the New York Herald, Day Book, Leslie's publications, the Ledger, New York Weekly, and the Albion.

FINE APPLES.—"All hands" connected with the Phoenix establishment return their sincere thanks to Mr. Rich. O'Brien, (Gervais street, near Assembly,) for a liberal supply of really fine apples; when we say fine, we mean it in every sense—in size as well as flavor. Mr. B.'s stock of groceries, &c., is complete, and he desires a call from all in search of something good.

SUGGESTION.—The finances of this city being in such a condition as to prevent at present the employment of a sufficient civil police, we would respectfully suggest to the commandant of the post, that he detail a portion of his force to aid the city authorities in preserving order and quiet. Moreover, we have had such a police, and the city was kept in admirable order, and we trust that the present efficient commandant will give the suggestion the consideration it deserves.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—Attention is called to the following advertisements, which are published this morning for the first time:

Apply at this Office—Boarding.
" " " Hands Wanted.
" " " Horses for Sale.
F. H. Elmore—Election of Alderman.
" " " Tax Books to be Closed.
C. H. Baldwin—Bacon, &c.
" " " Olive Oil, &c.
Richard O'Brien—Apples.
" " " Kerosene Oil, &c.
C. P. Pelham—Resumption of Guardian.
Isaac Moise—Godard Brandy.
J. J. McCarter—Law Books.
J. J. Goodwyn—Rooms Wanted.
Courtney & Trenholm—Lost Box.
J. G. Gibbs—Spring Wagon, &c.
Laurel Street—Board for Legislators.

COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL, November 12.—The cotton market opened dull and closed firmer, with an advance of 1/4d. on American for the week. Foreign cotton is dull, with a decline of 1/4d. on Surats for the week. Orleans middling has advanced 1/4d.

EVINGING.—Sales of cotton to-day 8,000 bales; market less firm; quotations unchanged. Breadstuffs unchanged. Provisions firmer.

LONDON, November 12.—Consols 89@89 1/2; five-twentieths 63 1/2@64.

NEW YORK, November 21.—Flour has declined 5c. Wheat has declined 1/2c. Corn declined 1c. Beef quiet. Pork heavy. Whiskey dull. Cotton quiet—sales 2,000 bales, at 52@53c. Naval stores dull. Freights quiet. Gold 17 1/2.

The Cincinnati Price Current, of a late date, says: There seems to be a very general determination on the part of packers to avoid the risks involved in accumulating stocks of pork, at present prices, and unless they can dispose of the product from the block, they refuse to buy. About 5,000 hogs arrived during the week, but the great bulk of them are still in the pens, the owners being greatly disappointed in not being able to dispose of them at paying prices; 11@12c. per pound gross, including the slaughtering, which is one dollar a head, is the range of prices paid, and \$13.00@13.75 net, and about 400 head sold at the inside rate.

ATLANTA, November 18.—The cotton market was very quiet yesterday, and the transactions were few. There was a reluctance both on the part of buyers and sellers. There is not much on the market, and little coming in. The outside figures may be placed at from 33@38c. We believe some lots were sold at the latter figures.

MONTGOMERY, November 4.—The receipts of cotton in this city from about the first of May until the present time, amount, in round numbers, to 25,000 bales.